The dramatic period following World War II witnessed unprecedented growth as veterans flooded the campus, as the nation’s economy burgeoned, and as the all male institution became coeducational in 1947. Twice as many buildings were added during the 1950s as had been built during the first 50 years of the campus. This inaugurated an era of campus architecture compatible with the original Collegiate Gothic structures, while acknowledging a transition appropriate to the post-war era. The proposed Preservation Master Plan seeks to provide a future for the compatibility and “harmonious whole” of the University of Florida campus.

The University stands at a critical point in the preservation of its cultural heritage. The Campus Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement with the Florida Division of Historical Resources, and the mission of the University Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites confirm the commitment of the University of Florida to preservation of the campus. Nevertheless, in the complex framework of the University, there is no comprehensive document that details preservation processes and guidelines specific to this campus.

From the 1907 University Record:
“It may take a hundred years for the completion of these plans, but as the State grows and new educational needs arise, a place is ready in these plans, and the University will finally grow into a splendid and harmonious whole…”

The University of Florida campus that opened in 1906 with two unfinished buildings and 102 students entered the 21st Century with 70,000 students and personnel occupying over 900 buildings and 2000 acres of land.